

the Cherokee country. By 1760 horses had become exceedingly numerous and by 1775 every man had at least from 2 to 12. The cow was said to have been introduced some time after the horse by Nancy Ward. The hog was probably introduced at the same time and bees were kept for their honey from as early a date. European fruits were cultivated early (pears were introduced in 1670), and potatoes and coffee were brought in during the eighteenth century. Spinning wheels and looms were first used shortly before the American Revolution, being brought in by an Englishman in 1770 who taught their use to his Cherokee wife. By 1791 ordinary English farming tools were in use and the plow in general demand for cultivation.

Total replacement was the order of the day. The early arts in shell, stone, and feathers seem to have vanished at the first contacts with the white men, and by the nineteenth century, of the older arts little more than split basketry and wood carving were retained. The ancient square house of poles was abandoned about the close of the eighteenth century for the log cabin of the white pioneer, which was retained with few exceptions until the late 1960's when the Tribe engaged in federal housing programs. (Featherstone Haug, 1847, p. 287; Lanman, 1849, p. 93). About the same time as he abandoned the house of poles, the Cherokee also took on the buckskin clothing of the white pioneers. The aboriginal moccasin lingered on until nearly the close of the nineteenth century (Ziegler and Grosscup, 1883, p. 15). The disappearance of deer and bear led to changes in the meat diet in favor of pork and beef. The original vegetable staples, corn and beans, were retained in the diet and supplemented only slightly by white man's food.